

PUBLIC Health Challenges In Northern Uganda

Case: Lira district-Uganda

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Map of Africa



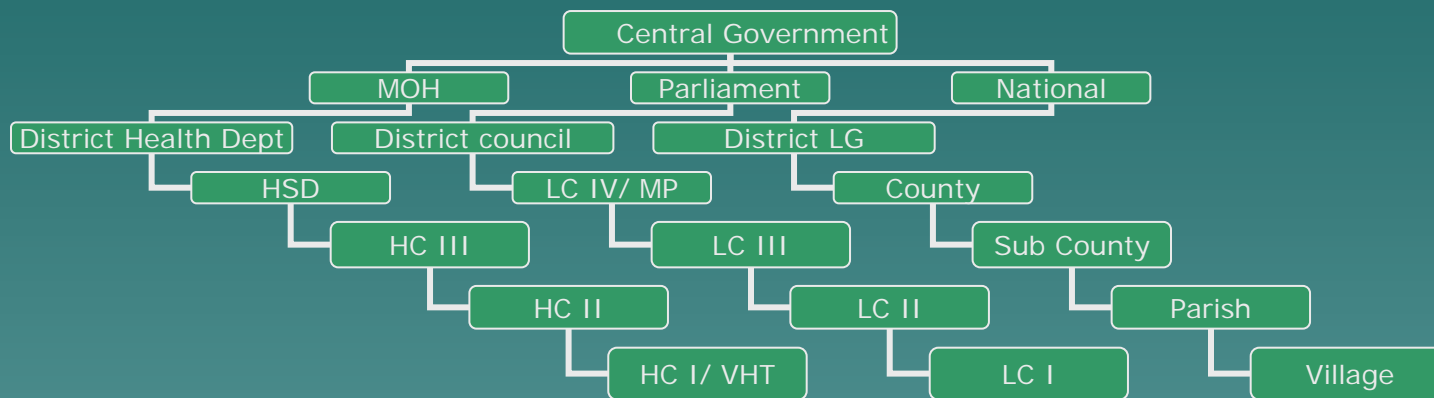
Background

- ◆ Peace now prevailing in Northern Uganda.
- ◆ Re-settlement of IDPs ongoing
- ◆ MoH in collaboration with UBOS, with financial and technical support from WHO and other partners, carried out a Service Availability Mapping (SAM) in Lango sub-region from April to June 2007.

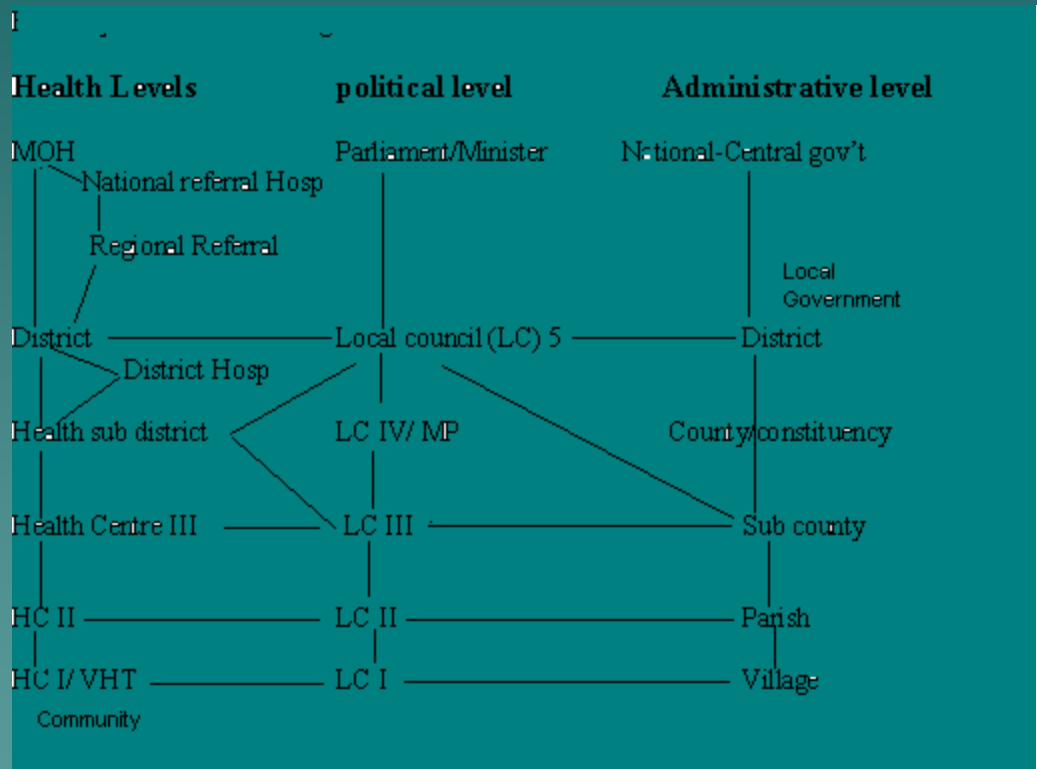
SAM Objective & Justification

- ◆ Assess availability of human and material resources for health in health facilities, IDP camps, settlements and landing sites in Lango sub-region. Determine the status of health facility infrastructure in the five districts in Lango sub-region.
- ◆ **Justifications: SAM done to:**
 - Inform the planning process,
 - Facilitate resource allocation
 - Define interventions required to address the gap in health care service delivery during the transition and early recovery phases.
- ◆ Results of this SAM will further provide baseline information for monitoring and evaluation of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP).

Health system structure



Health system structure



Overview

- ◆ Access to health services 31%
- ◆ Over 75% of diseases preventable
- ◆ 6 of the MDGs are Health related
- ◆ Population 29 million/ Lira 632,360

Disease Burdens

◆ Malaria	34%
◆ ARI not Pneumonia	22%
◆ Intestinal worms	7.5%
◆ Diarrhoea (acute)	3.9%
◆ Pneumonia	3.6%


Health Indicators

Indicator	2001	2006
Infant mortality rate/1000	88	72
<5 mortality rate/1000	152	137
Fertility rate	6.9	6.7
Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	505	435
Literacy rates (%)	64	67
Life expectancy	47	50

Health Indicators comparison 2006

Indicator	National	North IDP
Infant mortality rate/1000	72	106/ 123
<5 mortality rate/1000	137	177/ 200
Fertility rate	6.7	8.6
Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	435	700
Life expectancy	47	39

Millennium Development Goals

- ◆ Reduce Extreme poverty and Hunger
 - ◆ Universal primary education
 - ◆ Reduce infant mortality rates
 - ◆ Gender equality
 - ◆ Reduce maternal mortality ratio
 - ◆ Reduction in HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB
 - ◆ Environmental sustainability
 - ◆ Develop global partnerships
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Challenges in Health improvement

- ◆ Over 20 years of armed conflict & insecurity in Northern Uganda
- ◆ Next slides.....

displacement into IDP camps



The housing situation in an internally displaced persons' camp.

Family in IDP camp



98.8% of Population use solid fuel for cooking



Access to safe water 52.4%



Access to safe water 52.4%



Low access to health services



Poor infrastructure developments (hf,rds etc)



Households with Latrine 53%



Current situation

- ◆ Voluntary population return back to their original homes.
- ◆ To support return & early recovery, Gov of Uganda launched PRDP

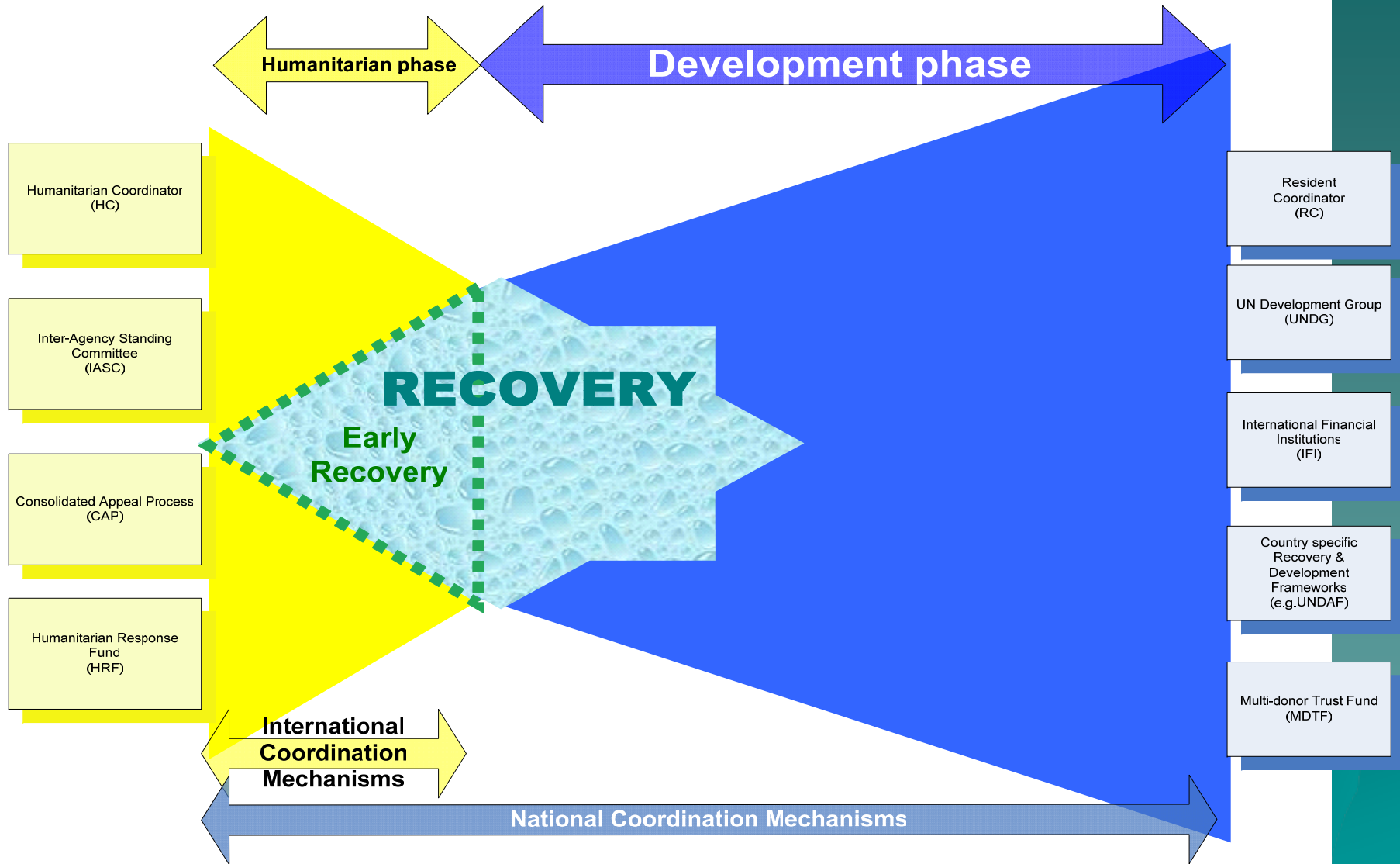
Women attending contraceptive uptake meeting



Peace Recovery & Development Plan (PRDP)

- ◆ 3 year Plan will address the impact of conflict & instability
- ◆ Contributes to the overall objective of PEAP/MDGs & commits GoU to improve socio-economic indicators in the conflict affected regions.
- ◆ The aim is to regain & consolidate peace & lay the foundations for recovery & development

Early Recovery Framework



Objectives and Components

**GOAL: PEACE, RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT
(PRDP)**

Objective 1:

Consolidation
of State
Authority
(Enabling
Environment)

Objective 2:

Rebuilding
and
Empowering
Communities

Objective 3:

Restoration of
Economy

Objective 4:

Peace Building
and
Reconciliation

Objective 2: Rebuilding & Empowering Communities

- ◆ Two components: basic service provision & livelihood support
- ◆ Basic services include health, education & water
- ◆ Health: construction/rehabilitation of HF & HRH, Environmental Sanitation
- ◆ Livelihood support to organized groups in agriculture, fishing, marketing & other value-added programmes

Health Sector Recovery Strategy & Plan

- ◆ Costed health sector recovery strategy & plan developed
- ◆ Health component of the PRDP is evidence-based on key priorities in health
- ◆ Goal: To improve the health status of communities to return, resettle and restoration of livelihood.
- ◆ Strategy: Expansion of access to & strengthening of PHC in areas of return

Health Recovery Plan in Uganda

- ◆ Health recovery is a continuum from humanitarian to development phases
- ◆ Government commitment & leadership at all levels is critical to effective health recovery
- ◆ Synchronization with other sectors is essential
- ◆ Need for consensus from all stakeholders in health
- ◆ Detailed & costed priorities & options needed to effectively strengthen disrupted health systems

Entertainment in IDP camp



CONCLUSION

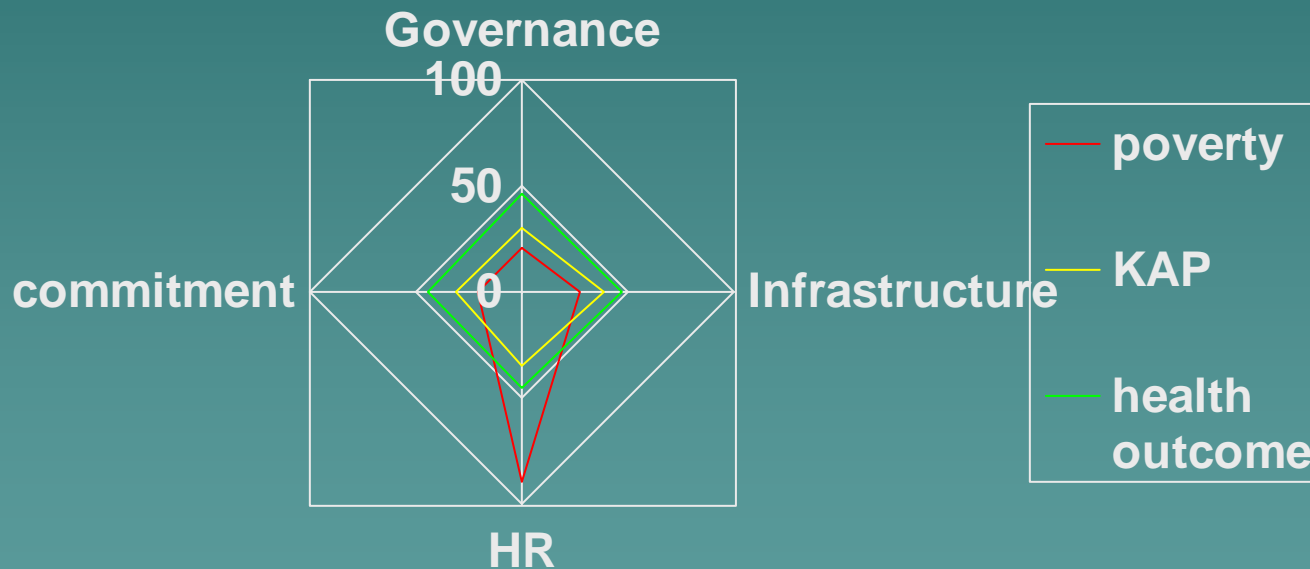
Poverty, lack of access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water supply, lack of access to health care, population movement/displacement, poor shelters and changing environmental and development activities contribute to expanding impact of infectious diseases.

Conclusion cont...

- ◆ **Health facilities:**
 - Essential health care
 - Infrastructure
 - Support functions
 - Amenities
- ◆ **IDP camps and settlements:**
 - Water and sanitation
- ◆ **Staffing**

Illustration conclusion

- ◆ Relation between input/outcome



Reference Movie

- ◆ <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=ZKhGVjK84NY&feature=related>
- ◆ UDHS 2006
<http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FR194/FR194.pdf>
- ◆ Lango Service Availability Mapping (WHO 2007)

Thank you for your attention

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